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A CORRECTION IN THE ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *EUCERATOCERUS GIBBIFRONS* WHITE (COLEOPTERA: ANOBIIDAE)

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In describing this species (White, 1960) I erred in the sexual determination of the single specimen from which the description was derived. The type was designated as a male, but additional specimens (three males) have been discovered which show that the type is actually a female. Following is a resume of the characters which distinguish males from females.

Male—Front of head slightly protuberant; eyes large, separated by a little less than vertical diameter of eye as seen from front; antennae close to 0.8 length of body, rami of segments 6 to 9 one and one-half times longer than corresponding segment, emargination extending to or past middle of segment, last segment five times longer than wide (fig. 1).

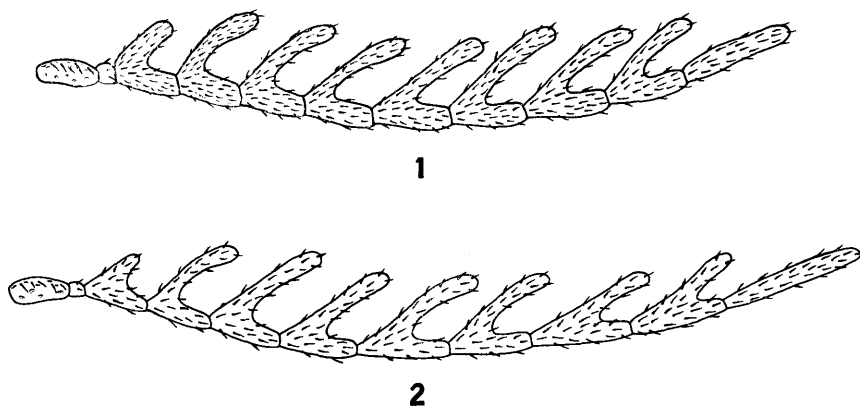


FIGURE 1. Male antenna of *Euceratocerus gibbifrons* White.
FIGURE 2. Male antenna of *Euceratocerus hornii* LeConte.

Length 3.0 to 3.3 mm; width 1.0 to 1.2 mm.

Female—Front of head distinctly protuberant; eyes rather large, separated by one-third more than vertical diameter of eye as seen from front; antennae nearly 0.6 length of body, rami of segments 6 to 9 a little longer than corresponding segment, emargination absent or barely evident, last segment three times longer than wide.

Length 4.0 mm; width 1.4 mm.

The female (holotype) was collected in Kentucky near Cincinnati, Ohio, and is in the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. The three males were collected at Dunwoody, Georgia, 1955, by E. F. Menhinick with the use of a black light trap.

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The original diagnosis of this species and *E. hornii* LeConte must now be changed. Reliable characters for separating them include color, size, and male antennae. *E. gibbifrons* White is reddish-brown with the elytra slightly lighter apically and is 3.0 to 4.0 mm in length. *E. hornii* LeConte is most often black, some specimens are rather reddish-brown but these always have the head black. Body length is 4.0 to 5.8 mm. Emargination of the ninth and tenth antennal segments of males of *E. gibbifrons* White (fig. 1) extends to the middle of the segment and last segment is about five times longer than wide. Emargination of ninth and tenth segments of the antennae of males of *E. hornii* LeConte (fig. 2) does not reach middle of the segment and the last segment is over seven times longer than wide. In addition, *E. gibbifrons* White is known so far from Kentucky and Georgia, while *E. hornii* LeConte is known only from Texas.

My thanks to Dr. C. A. Triplehorn for contribution of the Dunwoody specimens.

REFERENCE

- White, R. E.** 1960. Four new eastern species of drug-store and death-watch beetles (Coleoptera: Anobiidae). *Ohio J. Sci.* 60: 235-238.
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